REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,658.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY. NOVEMBER 7. 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 46	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As.	per Line.
Second do.	2½	,,
Third and succeeding	2½	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 13 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. SIR J. LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander G. Baldwin, on SATURDAY, the 11th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

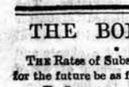
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

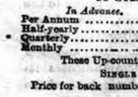


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 10th November 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

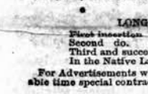
The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th November 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 135 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bundor, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	.... £4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	 8	
Port Said	38	24	 9	
Messina	50	34	 14	
Naples	50	34	 14	
Leghorn	50	34	 14	
Genoa	50	34	 14	
Marseilles	52	35	 14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on the deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Rs. 500.

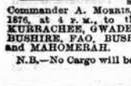
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's Steamer JUNO, 3,134 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Fort Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£ 6 12

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

S.S. MARS, 3,836 Tons, 400 H.P., on the 30th November 1876.
A Steamer do. 21st December 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th October 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

NOW READY,

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Nov. 1876.
SURAT	3141	510	G. C. Burne	18th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	20th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2465	450	O. Anderson	27th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
NEPAUL	3530	600	R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	3982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

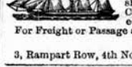
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2621 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship ASSAM, 3,633 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 4th November 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. MACEDONIA.

THE above Steamer will sail on the 18th instant, positively. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

A BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE.

Adapted for Christmas and New Year's Presents and Gifts.

An extensive Auction Sale of most superb and very costly Japanese ware of immense variation lately imported direct from Japan, being the first batch of the opening season.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. take this present opportunity of respectfully informing their kind friends, customers, and the public at large that they have received instructions from their constituent to submit to the public the unreserved Auction Sale of the undermentioned Japan ware, porcelain, China, fancy silk piece goods and curiosities of a description equal to none better yet imported to which they solicit an inspection.

The sale will take place on Saturday the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., at the premises in Meadow Street, No. 40, next to the printing office of the "Bombay Gazette."

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view from Thursday.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1876.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

About 100 tons superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares and about 100 tons Teak Boards and Scantlings of various sizes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ERSKINE ROAD.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th November at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Bomanjee Nusserwanjee Vakeel, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Pestonjee Nowrojee Bharoocha.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the south side of Erskine Road, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed under No. 37 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,299 containing by admeasurement 7¾ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the west by the house of Kerbadjee Hormusjee, on the East by the house of Hosungjee Muncherjee, on the south by the Bora Street, and on the north by the said Erskine Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 8th Nov., at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar,

25 Shares in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited. In five lots of five shares each.

25 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Kassara Bunder:—

100 superior 1st class Moulmein teak squares.		
200	,, 2nd ,,	,,

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture best Plated Glass and Porcelain wares "if not previously disposed of by private contract," a firstrate billiard table by Cox and Yeman, with cues, racks, marking boards, pool, pyramid and billiard balls, complete, in Rampart Row, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 25th November, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Rampart Row, the valuable furniture and billiard table of the Bombay Chess Club.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th November, 1876.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION!
ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR TENOR VOCALIST,
Mr. GEORGE NORVILLE.

The Performance will commence with the Screaming Farce,
BOWLED OUT.
And conclude with the Favorite Burlesque,
FRA DIAVOLO!
OR
THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGANDS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Stalls, Rs. 2. Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT ANNAS EIGHT.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. MACEDONIA are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to FORWARD their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

EXCHANGE WANTED into the BOMBAY STAFF CORPS by a CAPTAIN in a British Regiment going Home next season (1877-78). A BONUS will be given for an IMMEDIATE ARRANGEMENT. Apply stating Bonus required to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE SERVICES of QUALIFIED OVERSEERS and LOWER SUBORDINATES are required for employment on the Temporary Establishment of the Public Works Department, Kaladgi District. Applications, accompanied by Testimonials, should be addressed to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BIJAPUR.

GEO. T. MOLECEY,
Executive Engineer, K. D.

Bijapur, 4th November 1876.

THE Undersigned have received FOR SALE a BATCH of COUNTRY-BRED HORSES, GALLOWAYS, and PONIES, amongst them there are some very good pairs suitable for Self-driving Carriages or Tongas, and they are to be seen near Abdool Rahman's Stable, Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited

CAPITAL,
£500,000, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE,
34, Cannon Street, London.

The last Meeting of Shareholders in London on the 8th August was most satisfactory, as also was the Report of the Committee of Investigation and the Directors' Report.

From subscribed capital there remains in hand untouched a remunerative sum of £118,215. Of this over £72,000 is invested in Consols, Indian Security, &c.

On the 31st December last the liability existing upon claims, present or future, was, according to Dr. Farr, £83,236-15-1. To meet this liability the sum in hand, from premiums invested in Consols or Indian Government Security, was £90,725 and in addition to this EXISTING FUND there was the Guarantee of £47,349 reserved from the subscribed capital, and invested in the Trustees' names in Consols.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times*:—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine*:—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe*:—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive System, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Reserve Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses cont ol over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner the depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust Funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under at contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM, Agent.

Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

I AM QUITE WELL DEAR PET. Keep up a BRAVE HEART. WRITE REGULARLY, usual Address.

FOR SALE, a SOLID MAHOGANY SEMI-GRAND PIANO. Price Rs. 400. Apply to W. BRENNAN, B. B. & C. I. Railway Buildings, Parel.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A handsome PARK PHAETON complete and in splendid order. Price Rs. 375, Cash. Apply to "X," *Bombay Gazette*.

GENUINE ASSAM and NEILGHERRY TEAS, Wholesale and Retail. Apply to W. J. ESSAL, corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG. Price Rs. 100. Can be seen on two hours' notice at C. STEPHENS and SONS, Churney Road, Girgaum.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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	Whip Cord Trousers	,, 16
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	All Wool Flannel Shirts	,, 6
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"AND ESPECIALLY IN INDIA, WHERE THEY ARE MOST FREQUENTLY liable to SEWAGE CONTAMINATION, and are the CAUSE of CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER, and DYSENTERY."—*Professor Macnamara, University of Calcutta.*

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BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure or
SCROFULA,
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ERUPTIONS,
And all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humors.

To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

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PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
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LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

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CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
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HANDKERCHIF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 6TH NOV. 1876.

We have no fresh telegraphic advices from Home up to the time of writing, and as usual on mail day there has been very little new business done.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 4th instant shows the following changes :—

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	3,75,743
Do. do. Branches...	Inc.	,,	3,84,256
Deposits	Dec.	,,	30,632
Government Securities	,,	,,	2 60,500
Loans	,,	,,	8,11,437
Bills Discounted	,,	,,	5,92,993
Cash with Correspondents	,,	,,	1,19,343
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	17,15,389

These alterations show a marked falling off in the demand for accommodation, and are the more noticeable from the decrease being mainly in Loans and Bills Discounted. The demand which prevailed on the part of the Exchange Banks a few weeks ago is now shown to have been of a temporary character, and with Silver flowing steadily into the country, there is little reason to look for dear money until exports are on a more extended scale than at present.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very quiet to-day, with only a limited business doing. If anything rates have been a shade steadier, and one of the Banks has drawn at 1-32d. over Saturday's rate for demand, but there is no real strength in the market, in the absence of export business of importance. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight...	1s. 8 9-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	..... 1s. 8 9-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	..... 1s. 8¾d.	,,

On Calcutta there has been no actual business reported and we still quote demand 100 1 16 ; 60 days' sight 99 1-16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is somewhat firmer inasmuch as there are buyers but no sellers at current rates. We now quote :—Fours, Rs. 99½ to ¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99¾ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼.

The SHARE MARKET is steady but quiet. Bank of Bombays are half per cent higher. Press Companies are unchanged. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 lower ; Mazagons and Port Cannings Rs. 5 per share higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet and generally unchanged. Bombay United are Rs. 5 lower, Colaba Rs. 5 and Hindustan Rs. 15, while Coorlas are Rs. 10, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5 and Morarjees Rs. 15 per share higher.

COTTON continues very firm but unchanged in price. Exporters are still sparing buyers at current rates, but the local mills continue to pay full prices for Dholleras and Comptas.

FREIGHTS are very firm, and by steamer to arrive £2-6-3 has been paid for Cotton. There is still no sailing ship on the berth, nor is there any cargo of importance offering.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet, and we have not heard of any sales of importance from first hands. Prices are nominally unchanged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 4th November as compared with the statement issued on the 28th October :—

LIABILITIES.	28 h Oct. Rs.	4th Nov. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	76,83,253	73,07,510
Do. do. do. at Branches.	11,52,308	15,36,564
Other Deposits	1,25,15,959	1,24,59,327
Post Bills	49,324	50,061
Cash Credits, undrawn	2,55,420	3,38,426
	3,36,56,264	3,37,17,888
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	58,86,831	56,26,241
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,44,111	15,80,317
Loans on Security of do. do.	24,12,515	16,01,078
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,041	1,311
Bills Discounted	1,29,12,286	1,23,19,293
Stamps	4,044	4,196
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,16,556	
Amount applied in reduction	,, 1,55,000	
	3,61,556	3,61,556
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,07,310	87,967
Cash and Currency Notes	1,01,20,570	1,21,35,929
	3,36,56,264	3,37,17,888

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

MONEY is, if anything, rather easier this week, not from any diminution of trade requirements, but owing to considerable arrivals of silver ; about 40 lakhs from Europe, and 16 from China. Further considerable sums are known to be on the way, and have been known to be on their way for some time ; but the actual arrival always has a visible effect on the market. The Indigo crop will be rather late in coming in for sale this year ; very little will, probably, arrive before the end of the month. The export of jute, seeds, grain &c., is still proceeding very actively and there is no reason the change the previously expressed opinion, that full supplies of money will be required here during the cold season to keep the market easy. Imports are looking rather better ; there is a better demand, shipments from England are reported moderate, and stocks here are within reasonable bounds. Prices cannot yet be called higher, but the elements of some advance seem now at hand.

The Bank of Bengal's statement again presents no feature of change, and the rate of interest still stands at 6 per cent. The Treasury Balances have declined 23 lakhs, but an increase of 26 lakhs is found in the private deposits, showing an accession of that amount to trading means. The Loans and Credits are 1 lakh down, and the Bills Discounted 2 lakhs up, leaving the Cash Balances 3 lakhs higher than they were last week, and reducing the proportion of Cash to Liabilities to 51 per cent.

A check to the rising course of exchange took place in yesterday's issue of £350,000 Council Bills which went at the reduced rate of 1-8⅝. The silver market, however, appears to be strong, and bare of supplies. A considerable purchase is reported at 53⅜d., although Reuter's latest quotation is only 53¼d.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling presented a very strong appearance at close of last Mail, and, although Friday was a holiday, there was business done in Telegraphic and Demand at 1-8¾, in six months' sight Bank Bills at 1-8 11/16, and in Document Bills at 1-9. For this Mail, rates opened slightly easier. Documents beginning at 1-8 15/16, dropping by degrees to 1-8⅝, and recovering to 1-8¾ strong ; but to-day a slight reaction has again occurred, Council Bills having gone at a lower rate than was generally anticipated. Bank Bills of the longer currency have been sold, but only to a small extent, at from 1-8 11/16 to 1-8 7/16 ; they were offering later on at 1-8½ to 1-8 9/16, but buyers kept back until to-day, when they obtained only a little at 1-8½, that rate being subsequently refused. Credits have been very little in the market, and their rate has gone from 1-8 11/16 to 1-8½ and 1 8 9/16. Telegraphic and Demand have similarly dropped from 1-8¾ to 1-8 3/16. Closing quotations are rather flat, as under :—

Bank telegraphic transfer	1-8½ to 3/16.
Bank Bills on demand	1-8 3/16.
Bank Bills 3 months' sight	1-8¼ to 5/16.
Bank Bills 6 months' sight	1-8⅜ to 7/16.
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	1-8½ to 9/16.
Document Bills 6 months' sight	1-8⅝ to 11/16.

France.—Business in six months' sight Document Bills has been done up to f.2-19, but the closing rate may be called f.2-18, and for three months' f.2-16½.

Bombay.—Demand remains at par, but sixty days' sight paper is lower, at 99 2-0.

China.—On demand business is reported at 226, and thirty days' sight is quoted 224½ to 225.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

A good steady market exists, but without excitement. Prices are steady, in some cases gradually advancing, and a fair amount of investing business is going on.

Government Paper, however, has continued to decline, and the market is in an exceedingly flat and depressed state. Buyers are very timid, and notwithstanding very large amount of paper is offered, the price gives way further at once. A very moderate business has been done this week, the four per cents. drooping from par to ½ per cent. discount, and four-and-a-half stock also at that range, and the five-and-a-half from 2½ to 2¼ per cent. premium. Rates look weak at the close, as under :—

4 per cents	99¾ to ½
4½ ,,	99¾
5½ ,,	102¼ to ½

Bank Shares.—Bengals continue in good demand, and a good many have changed hands at the full price of 720. Nationals are again rather easier, the transactions having been at 114 to 112.

Tea Shares are firmly held, and a good deal of business has been done, generally at rather higher rates :—Central Cachars 165 to 167, Durrunga at 81, Holtas at 112, Sungoos 115 to 117, Amlookies at 119 to 120, Soonas at 97 and 96, Tukvars at 117 to 119, Hoolungoories at 105 to 106, East Indies at 82, Upper Assams at 44, Chandypore at 650 to 660, Gowhattys at 94, Colonil-la at 112, Motholas at 113, Majagrams at 125, Kunchunpores at 89.

Spinning Mill Shares are again better, and seem to be regaining public confidence ; their working at the present moment must be very satisfactory. Barnagores have again brought 80, and Budge Budges 86, whilst a good demand for Howrahs has carried that stock from 80 up to 83. Orientals have been dealt in at 57 to 63. Seebpores at 55, and Bengal Jute at 102. In Bouresh Cotton there have been transactions at from 93½ to 94½ and again at 93 to 94.

Coal Shares.—Bengals are again reported sold at 1,350, and there has been some more business in Raneegunge at last week's low prices, from 51 to 55, and then 54.

Miscellaneous Shares are still chiefly represented by pressing concerns, which continue strong in price. Nasmyths have brought 250, Watsons 81 to 82, Remfrestopores 65 to 66. India General Steams have been sold, and a re still asked for, at 650 to 672½, and Carew and Cos. have been dealt in at 128 ; also Landing and Shippings at 64, 63, and 64.

COST OF TRANSIT OF WHEAT AND BARLEY FROM CAWNPORE TO CALCUTTA.

THE *Statesman* publishes the following figures :—We asked a friend at Cawnpore a few months ago, to send us down a memo. showing the transit charges of grain between that city and Calcutta ; and we received from him the following *pro forma* invoices of wheat and barley.

"*Pro Forma Invoice* of 500 tons, second quality, wheat bought at Cawnpore on the 12th August 1876 at market rate, and despatched to Howrah by Railway.

13,650 mds. wheat at Re 1-7-6 per md.	Rs. 20,048	7 0
CHARGES.		
Cooley hire, cart hire to Railway station, and cleaning	Rs. 683	13 6
Canvas bags at 0-2-6 per md.	2,132	13 0
Brokerage at ½ per cent.	100	4 0
Commission at 2½ per cent.	511	4 0
	3,374	2 6
Discount at 5 as. per cent., 10 days' sight	Rs. 23,422	9 6
	73	3 0
Bill stamps at Rs. 3 per Rs. 5,000	Rs. 23,495	12 6
	14	6 6
Railway freight on 14,332 mds. at Rs. 68 per 100 mds.	23,510	3 0
	9,747	0 0
Total	Rs. 33,257	3 6

"Should bags be sent up from Calcutta, the Railway carriage up will be about :

For single bags	Rs. 181 8 0
For double ,,	,, 363 0 0

"In the above estimate, the price of the canvas bags is put down at what they are procurable for here just now, and in the case of large business the commission would probably be reduced."

"*Pro forma Invoice* of 500 tons barley bought at Cawnpore on 12th August 1876 at market rate, and despatched by Railway to Howrah.

13,650 mds. barley at Re. 1 per md.	Rs. 13,650	0 0
CHARGES.		
Coolies' wages and cart hire to Railway station	Rs. 409	8 0
Canvas bags at 0-2-6 per md.	2,132	13 0
Brokerage at ½ per cent.	68	4 0
Commission at 2½ per cent.	341	4 0
	Rs. 2,951	13 0
	16,601	13 0
Stamps and exchange at 6 as. per cent.	58	3 0
	16,660	0 0
Railway carriage on 14,332 mds. at Rs. 68 per cent.	9,747	0 0
Total	Rs. 26,407	0 0

"The season for barley is over some time ago, and the stock here is only some 20 to 30,000 maunds. It is very cheap at present."

Thus Cawnpore wheat laid down in Calcutta costs about Rs. 2-7-0 per maund of 82lbs or Rs. 14-6-0 per quarter of 480lbs. The cost of carriage was 1½ annas per maund, or about Rs. 2-3-0 per quarter. The barley could be laid down at a little less than Rs. 2 per maund, or Rs. 12 per quarter ; the cost of transit down being more than one-third of the amount. At an exchange of 1-8½, therefore the cost of Cawnpore wheat in Calcutta would be about 27s. 6*d* per quarter and of barley about 15s. Every effort should be made by the Government to assist in the development of this trade. Its growth is one of the hopeful signs of our export trade.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 467 tons, Captain Geo. Baldwin, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant, from Colombo (October 28th), via Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. MACEDONIA, 1,452 tons, Captain J. Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (October 7th), via Liverpool, Port Said, and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP BULWARK 1,332 tons, Captain G. T. Seator, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (August 29th), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol & Co.

THE SHIP MINDORA, 971 tons, Captain John Slack, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Rangoon (August 2nd), brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP LALLA, 1,099 tons, Captain L. Vance which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Shields (June 20th), brought a cargo of 1,579 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, 1,457 tons, Captain J. Call, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (July 8th), with a cargo of 1,976 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Manuckjee.

THE SHIP GATHERER, 1,478 tons, Captain J. A. Thomson, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant, from Liverpool (July 22nd), with a cargo of 2,030 tons, coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE I. G. S. DALHOUSIE, 1,060 tons, Captain E. Elton which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Aden (October 25th), with the following passengers :—Surg J. Hickson, Lieut C. G. Brind, and eighty-six details and followers of H. Ms. 55th Regt.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. SCOTIA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Starratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from, Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers,—Mr. R. B. Beynon, Mrs and Miss McCabe and Miss O'Brien, and one hundred and fifty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co'SS. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Colonel Berry and servant, and Major Woodhouse. For different ports—One hundre and ninety six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'S P. P. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following pas-engers :—Mrs. Hughes and two children, Mr. Futtichund Atmaram, Sergt. and Mrs. Roberts, Sergt. Garner, ten rank and file, fifty-five deck passengers and eighty-four horses.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Gatherer	Thomson	Colombo, Liverpool July 22.
6	Coconada (s)	Morris	Bussorah, Oct 18.
	Bulwark (s)	Seator	Calcutta, Aug 29.
	Scotia (s)	Starratt	Colombo, Oct. 15.
	Macedonia (s)	Laird	Glasgow, Oct 7.
	C. of Philadelphia	Call	Liverpool, July 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Deccan (s)	Gaby	Southampton.
	Vingorla (s)	Sayers	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 2 City of Venice (s) ...Barrie ..... Glasgow, Sept 22.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2 Coryia (s)..... ....
Reliance (s)..... ....
Satara (s)..... ....
Eugenie..... ....

PASSENGERS.

PER CITY OF VENICE.—Captain Custlo, Messrs. McEwan and English, Mrs. Hansbury and child, Mrs. Dakin, Mr. Thompson, Miss Dickson, Miss Pigott, Mrs. Haigh, Miss Worrell, Mrs. Jervis and child, Mrs. Barrie and infant, Miss Barrie, and Mrs. Allen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s—4 bales skins, Chand Mahomedally and Co ; 37 cases olibanum, 20 cases chundrose and 241 cwts ivory, Peerbhoy Assun, 20 bundles ivory, Motichund Purbhoodas ; 11 bundles ivory, Allybhoy Mahomedjee, 7 bales cotton, Nemchund Khimchund.

Pekin s—2,000 bags rapeseed Finlay, Scott and Co ; 15 bales hides, and 61 bales senna, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s—4 cases mother o' pearl shells, A Mondolofo and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Deccan s—4 boxes silver coins, valued Rs 20,000 The Oriental Bank Corporation.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Adria s—230 bales cotton, Khetseydas Hutmookroy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khasbgar s—25 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 5th November 1876.

Means of observations taken at 4 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·888
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·2
Dew Point	68·9
Relative humidity of Air	·700
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	72 0
General Direction of wind	ESE, NE, NNE, ENE, E, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	234

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 3.

Woodhouse, Major, Bombay Regt, on leave, from ——.

NOVEMBER 4.

Williams, Col, Bengal 32nd Regt, on leave, from Umballa.
Wilkinson, Col, Madras R E, on leave, from Coimbatore.
Davidson, Bt Col, Bengal R E, on leave, from Allahabad.
Nutt, Capt, Bombay Fol Dept, on leave, from Bhowauggur.
Stewart, Surg Genl, Bombay A M D, o duty, from Poona.
Cargill, Capt, Bombay 25th Regt, on leave, from De lalee.
Hallives, Major, Bengal Inspector of Gymnasia, on duty, from——

NOVEMBER 5.

Tyndall, Capt, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Douglas, Lieut, Bengal 15th Hus-ars, on duty, from Meerut.
Woodhouse, Bt Col, Bomb y Brigade Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Kane, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from Deolalee.
Warden, Col, Bombay 4th Rifles, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Stevenson, Lieut, Bombay 5th Regt N I, from leave from——

NOVEMBER 6.

Justice Major, Madras 6th Infantry H C, on leave, from Ellichpore Price, Lieut, Bengal R A, on leave from Jullunder.
Virgar, Major, Bengal 15th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Cockell, Staff Surg, Bombay Med Staff, from leave from England
Barter, Lieut Col, Bengal 15th Regt, on duty, from England.
Wood, Surg Major, Bengal A M D, on duty, from Jullunder.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 6

Chaine, Major, Bengal 6th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Williams, Col, Bengal 32nd Regt, on leave, to Umballa.
Davidson, Bt Col, Bengal R E, on leave, to England.
Berry, Col, Bombay 56th Regt, on leave to Kurrachee.
Wood Brig Genl, Bombay Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Deesa.
Woodhouse, Major, Bombay 11th Regt, from leave, to Bhooj.
Stewart, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough to England.
Vibert, Major, Bengal 15th Cavalry, on furlough, to Baroda.
Dawes, Lieut, Bengal 1st Cavalry on furlough, to England.
Nutt, Capt Bombay Fol Dept, on furlough, to England,
Berry, Col, Bombay 56th Regt, from leave, to Kurrachee.
Hore, Capt, Bombay 20th Regt, N I, and furlough, to England.
Hilliard, Col, Madras 13th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, November 4.)

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr R E Acklom, Dist Supt of Police, Mandla, from the 1st Dec next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr F E Coles, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Mandla, during the absence on leave of Mr Acklom, or until further orders.

Mr J P Goodridge, C S, Asst Comr, Saugor, transferred to Harda, in the Hoshangabad Dist, made over charge of his duties at the former station on the 17th ultimo, after noon.

Mr A Marriott, Dist Supt of Police, Narsinghpur, returned from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 3826, dated 11th ultimo, and received charge of the Dist Police from Mr D O Meiklejohn, C S, Offg Dist Supt of Police, on the 27th idem, before noon.

Capt E W C R Miller, Asst Comr, Mandla, returned from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 3825, dated 11th ultimo, and resumed charge of his duties on the 14th idem, before noon.

Mr W M Low, C S, Comr, Nerbudda Division, reported his return from furlough granted to him by Notification No 951, dated 16th March last, and received charge of the Nerbudda Division, from Mr C Grant, C S, on the 25th ultimo, before noon.

Mr J A Jeffreys, C S, Asst Comr, Hoshangabad, is temporarily transferred to Pachmarhi.

Six days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr D O Meiklejohn, C S, Asst Comr, Narsinghpur, from the 7th inst, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr Lindsay Neill, C S, Offg Asst Secy to the Chief Comr, made over charge of his duties to Mr F C Anderson, C S, on the afternoon of the 31st Oct.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that his Representative, MR. BETTS, with a most complete assortment of his
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.
will visit the following stations about the dates mentioned and return to Bombay early in December :—

SURAT, November 15th.
BARODA, ,, 23rd.
AHMEDABAD, December 1st.

During his present visit to Bombay MR. BETTS may be consulted at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where letters should be addressed.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[FOR CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BURN—November 6th, at Bombay, the wife of R. N. Burn of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BELLEW—November 2nd, at 7, Wellington Square, Calcutta the wife of Mr. F. D. Bellew, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BROADHEAD—WALKER—November 2nd, at the Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, 1876, by the Rev. W. Milne, Edward Harris, second son of Frederick Broadhead, Esq., of Yorkshire, to Ethel Ida, daughter of Richard Henry Walker, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

FALLE—October 24th, at Gouriepore, Berhampore, Alice Maude, the dearly beloved daughter of John B and Annie E. Falle, aged 3 years and 6 months.

KELLY—October 30th, at Allowrah, of paralysis, Mr. Nicholas Edward Kelly, third son of Captain R. W. Kelly, Deputy Commissary, Army Commissariat Department, Moradabad, aged 35 years, 8 months, and 15 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

THE recent Chefoo Convention deserves more than the passing notice it has had by the Indian Press. After agreeing to give compensation to the friends of the late Mr. Margary, and sending a special mission to England to apologise to the British Government for the outrage, the Chinese authorities have consented to open Ichang, Wenchow, Wuhu, and Pakhoi as ports of trade, and the privilege of landing and shipping merchandise and passengers at six places along the River Yangtze. The right of navigating the Yangtze as far as Chungking is also allowed. One has only to refer to a map of China to observe that the Yangtze runs nearly right through the centre of the country ; the whole distance is marvellously fertile, and rich in minerals of nearly all kinds ; it is densely populated, and as might be expected in such a country, the people appear well to do ; it would be hard to find anywhere a region that Nature has been so liberal to. Hankow is at present the last port on the Yangtze open to foreign trade, and Ichang, the new port, is some 350 miles higher up the river. Ichang is a large and populous city and of considerable importance ; as a place of trade, however, it ranks below Shasi ; the latter is expected to be one of the six places before alluded to. The *North China Herald*, of 23rd September, refers to Shasi as having been visited by two Englishmen, competent judges, who reported that the river front was lined with junks closely packed, and they estimated that there could not be less than 40,000 tons of shipping there. The Yangtze is not navigable beyond Ichang owing to Rapids, although foreigners are now to be allowed to go on to Chungking. Some idea of the size of this grand River Yangtze may be gained when it is known that Ichang is about 1,000 miles from the mouth ! There can be no doubt but that this partial opening of the country will give an immense stimulus to trade ; the quantity of piece goods alone that at present goes up the Yangtze is enormous, and it is not at all improbable that the activity in the Manchester markets that we hear of in the daily telegrams is due to orders expected or received from China.

After the present ports on the Yangtze were opened—several years ago—the trade of Shanghai nearly doubled itself. The *Home News* of 6th October last, in the money article, alluding to this subject, says :—"The year following the "opening of Yantze Kiang ports showed an "increase of £14,000,000 sterling in the trade "of Shanghai, or say £27,000,000, against "£13,000,000. Certainly a most wonderful "increase in the volume of its trade."

Bombay should benefit in a great measure by this anticipated stimulus to trade. The numerous spinning and weaving mills here are quite capable of competing successfully with Manchester in the manufacture of that branch of goods that are mostly used by the Chinese, and it would be impossible to foretell what may not be the demand for Bombay manufactures.

From the newspapers we receive from China, it appears the English there are not satisfied with the Chefoo Convention, as far as regards the opening of fresh ports ; the merchants blame Sir Thomas Wade for not insisting on having the whole country opened up to foreign trade. They state the authorities would, without doubt, have consented, it pressed, and another opportunity like the present may not occur again for years.

As regards Shanghai it bids fair to be the largest and wealthiest port in the East, and to quote again from the *Home News* of 6th Oct. last, "* * * many people assert that the great "commercial city of Shanghai may, in a few "years hence, eclipse both Bombay and Cal"cutta in the extent of its trade, as its situa"tion commands not only the Yangtze River "but central and northern China, besides the "direct trade with Nagasahi, inland sea "ports, Yokohama and Hakiodadi."

The China press say it is probable that on Sir Thomas Wade going home, either Sir Garnet Wolseley or Sir Douglas Forsyth will succeed him as British Minister at Peking.

IN the management of all life insurance offices it is, we believe, an acknowledged principle that the business transacted must increase every year, and that if it does not do so continuously the Company should be wound up. The Positive Life Assurance Company, whose formation about five years ago was announced with the loudest sounding of trumpets that has heralded the birth of a joint stock company for many years past, is now in a position to test the value of this principle. The affairs of the Positive are not, perhaps, so hopelessly bad just yet that an immediate winding up of the concern is required ; but the proceedings at the last meeting of the shareholders, when the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the Company's affairs was read, show clearly that the business of the Positive has fallen off so seriously in the short period of six months that, unless great and unlocked for success be very speedily achieved, the collapse of the entire business of the Company cannot be far distant. The facts on which these statements are now made are supplied by the Committee of Investigation who, in their report, say that in 1875 the proposals for new life policies amounted to £531,000, of which, though only a few proposals were rejected, only £398,000 became completed business. The loss estimated on this new business amounts to £4,500, arising entirely from the sudden want of confidence in the stability of the Positive which seized intending policy-holders. But this loss is aggravated in the first six months of the present year, for the Committee tell us that only three-fourths of the proposals made had been completed, realising the miserable income of £1,187 16s. 2d., whilst the lapses of policies amounted to £2,800—that is to say, holders of policies rather than pay up the premiums due allowed them to lapse, considering, apparently, that the first loss would turn out to be least. Unless the business of the Company be increased any one can perceive, even with limited experience in such matters, that if this terrible and alarming state of affairs continues the Positive Life Insurance Company cannot last much longer.

The new plan on which the Positive was founded caused the older offices a good deal of anxiety, and they watched the rapid progress of the new Company with much interest and with some jealousy. The extension to India of its business and the announcement that European rates would be charged on lives in India produced much excitement and promoted the business of the Positive in a remarkable manner. But the flourishing of trumpets which went on very merrily for the first twelve months came to an end soon after the state of affairs became known, which the publication of the accounts of the Positive only too plainly indicated. Up to the 31st December 1872 the sum of £54,002 had been spent in the formation of agencies and such like measures of support, whilst the income earned from premiums on policies amounted to £1,441 only. The directors, however, did not change their course but went on spending money very freely. At the end of 1873 they had spent £87,415 in order to gain an income of £24,015, and at the meeting of the shareholders the directors said they thought they had done very well for the Company. At that time the income derived from policy-holders in India amounted to £11,362, whilst that derived from policy-holders in England was only £12,653, so that India was then, and is doubtless now, too, as important an item in the accounts of the Positive as that of the English policy-holders.

At this critical juncture several of the directors of the Company, some of whom had acted in that capacity since the formation of the Company, retired and made way for a new set of men, who may, possibly, be able to ultimately establish the Positive Life Assurance Company on a better basis than it now stands upon. But we cannot congratulate the new directors on the step they have just taken in reference to an important alteration in the Trust Deed, which has already been confirmed by the Home policy-holders, and which must also be confirmed by the Bombay assurers before any alteration can be made which will affect the conditions of the Bombay Trust Deed. In this circular the Bombay Agent of the Company states, under instructions from the head office, that "when the Trust Deed was framed every "endeavour was made by lawyers and men of "business to provide against all contingencies, "and it was thought that this had been done, "but as the Company has progressed it has been "discovered that some formal defects exist in the deed." The circular letter then points out that these "formal defects" consist in the clauses of the Trust Deed which refer to the Positive Note. The Positive Note is issued on the payment of each premium, and can be surrendered during the life of the policy-holder, the assurer claiming as of right, as the surrender value, 40 per cent. of all premium that he has paid. The policy-holder can also borrow on loan this 40 per cent. surrender value, which should, but may not, be repaid. Hitherto loans of this description have been made out of the capital subscribed by the shareholders but now the directors wish to take the money for the purpose from the capital invested in the names of trustees, which is made up of 80 per cent. of the gross premiums, according to the special clause in the Company's deed of incorporation. Evidently the concession which the Bombay assurers are asked to make is a very serious one for them. It is an appropriation of the funds, specially set apart to secure the payment of the policies when they fall in, which is not contemplated in the Trust Deed, and which the assurers should resist and on no account permit to be carried out. The duties of the trustees are to invest the money handed over to them in Government securities and to take care that the interest is regularly paid ; but they have no power to lend any portion of the money on loans of any sort whatever, and if that power be given them, they cease to be trustees and the object of the 80 per cent. investment is lost sight of. If we understand the matter correctly, the object of this investment was to have a fund to fall back upon in case of necessity should the business of the Company not be prosperous, but that if the business proved to be successful this 80 per cent. investment would remain as a permanent fund, the interest on which might be employed in a way advantageous to the welfare of the policy-holders and shareholders as well. Even if this view of the matter be an extreme one, the trustees could not be allowed to lend any portion of the money invested in their names without abdicating their office and duties at the same time. Supposing they were allowed to lend the money in the way proposed, they could only do so on the authority of the directors who could easily order the payment of the whole 80 per cent. invested, on grounds which might appear to be perfectly clear and justifiable to the trustees, but which in reality were the directors' last desperate attempts to retrieve the Company from the ruin which their own mismanagement had brought about. If the Bombay assurers have any desire to preserve their policies from the chance of being eventually confiscated they will not permit any encroachment to be made on the funds in the names of the trustees on any consideration of the sort now offered.

We have no desire to take an unfavourable view of the present position of the Positive Life Assurance Company, but we can hardly resist the conviction that this attempt to alter the Trust Deed is a sign that the capital subscribed by the shareholders is no longer available for the purposes for which it was intended. So much of that capital has been extravagantly spent in establishing the Company that the balance left is either badly invested and, therefore, not available, or quite inadequate to the demands, made upon it ; and that for that reason the directors are anxious to use the 80 per cent. investment in the names of trustees. Already they have succeeded in inducing the policy-holders at home to accede to the proposed alteration, but Bombay, and Madras and Bengal also, we suppose, may and ought to refuse to consent to remedy the "formal defects" of which the directors in their circular letter write so glibly. Who, we may ask, has "discovered" these "formal defects ?" Not the policy-holders certainly, nor any needy holders of the Positive Notes, who would be perfectly indifferent where the money came from so long as they got it. The directors alone must be responsible ; it is they who have "discovered" the "formal defects" when searching for money to provide for the pressing necessities of the time. Some means must also be found to satisfy the demands of the shareholders and at the same time please the policy-holders ; and to do this, in the circular letter under notice the directors speak of the "profit which shareholders and policy-holders" can make out of the 10 per cent. per annum interest "obtained on loans "in India," and "which constitutes of "course an immense gain to the Bombay Life "Fund." The assurers should also remember that the liabilities upon claims were estimated at the end of last year to be £83,236-15, and that the 80 per cent. fund amounted to £90,725, which if the "formal defects" were removed, would, perhaps, seriously diminish, but which should remain intact. Bombay assurers will not be befooled by such a fallacious view of their duties as the directors of the Positive appear to be content with, but, whatever may be done by assurers in other places, will refuse to give the directors the power they seek to obtain. The directors of the Positive appear to be like the spendthrift son who, having already wasted the handsome income his father left him, does not hesitate to cut down stately trees that ornament his property, and would part with the family estate rather than be prudent or economical. The Positive has had splendid opportunities ; will it throw them all away ?

THE Bombay Government has evidently been aroused to a sense of impending difficulties in consequence of the threatening aspect of the prevalent scarcity, for yesterday afternoon the following Bombay *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued, dated Bombay Castle, 6th November 1876 :—"His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that the state of affairs in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country at present compels him to notify, for the information of all Departments, that, with the exceptions of casual leave and leave on medical certificate, no leave of any description should be granted in any Department without express authority from Government, till further orders. It is to be understood that the power of the Revenue and Police Commissioners and the Survey Commissioners to grant privilege leave for one month is temporarily suspended."

HIS SHAVING GRACE : A LEGEND OF THE THREE HAIRY HERETICS OF BARATARIA.*

THE Bishop he sat in a long armed chair
In a long armed chair sat he,
And he thought with his heels high up in the air,
In an attitude easy and debonair,
That his priests had generally too much hair
And were not by any means natty.

Said he—"It's as plain as the nose on one's face,
Such hairiness is a departure from grace—
Silver, Brewis, and Paul,
Have each, one and all,
Mustachios sadly like sinners,
Which must interfere with the sacred sips
Of wine elementary—their priestly nips—
As well as egg-flips,
And also when eating their dinners."

So he vowed then and there,
As he sat in his chair,
That their lips should be bare
Of the smallest tuft of heretical hair !

He called them to him—a pastoral call,
And he said unto them, to one and all,
With crook in hand, said he,
"I speak with a voice divine—
It grieves me much to see
Your faces hairy more than mine,
O padres three, padres three !
And the voice divine it sayeth,
Or else my lips bewrayeth—
My padres three, padres three,
Your mustachios are growths of the flesh,
And the devil is at their roots too.
And the world, and all such as Keshub Chunder Sen are ready to shy at 'em their boots too !
So my padres three
As you hope to be saved,
You must all agree
At once to be shaved !"

The padres three

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PEACE NEGOCIATIONS.

LONDON, 6TH NOV.

The Ambassadors of the Great Powers at Constantinople are now settling the limit of the line of demarcation.

THE AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

The telegraphic advices from America report that the American wheat crop is estimated at 16 per cent. below last year.

LONDON, 4TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active. Surats active.

The London Cotton Market has been active.

Fair Dhollera	4 11/16d.
Exchange on India	1-8d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ per cent. do.	84½
5½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for Account..	96⅜.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	105½
Oriental Bank Shares	£41-10.
Chartered do. do.	£17.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£28.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares..	£25-10.
Total Coin in the Bank of France ..	£ 85,500,000.
„ Notes in Circulation	£103,000,000.
Bar Silver	53¾.

The sum of £78,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Java and Scots Greys.

Departure—Clive.

LINE REPORTS.—6TH NOVEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, which sailed yesterday with the English mails, took out in addition to the quantity already stated, four boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 20,000, for Constantinople, despatched by the Oriental Bank Corporation. The total shipped by this steamer amounts to Rs. 1,00,000.

THE total collections on account of stamps, exclusive of postage, service, and telegraph stamps, sold from the Stamp Office, Calcutta, during the past official year, amounted, we see, to Rs. 1,71,83,162, as compared with Rs. 1,65,99,650 in 1874-75. The increase was in general and judicial stamps, especially the latter while there was an inconsiderable decrease in the receipt from special adhesive stamps, and from revenue, share-transfer, and foreign bill stamps. The receipts from postage stamps were Rs. 17,22,063, as compared with Rs. 16,35,688; those from service stamps, Rs. 4,33,263, as compared with Rs. 4,30,253; and those from telegraph stamps, Rs. 15,81,071, as compared with Rs. 15,58,424. The falling off in foreign bill stamps is attributed to the unfavourable rates of exchange with Europe.

THE *Indian Railway Service Gazette* understands that a house has either been bought by Government, or is about to be bought, at Kurseong (which is 18 miles on this side of Darjeeling and 5,000 feet high), for the benefit of the sick of the Northern Bengal State Railway. Years ago Dr. James Irving, Deputy Surgeon General, Dinapore Circle, advocated the same for the E. I. Railway and the Agent strongly supported his recommendation, as also, the *Gazette* believes, did the Government of India; but the London Board of Directors would not have it. Some place of the kind is very desirable as a sanitarium for Railway servants whose pay does not enable them to go to hotels at Mussoorie or Nynee Tal. The Railway Companies should not only provide house accommodation, but keep up servants who would cook food for the inmates, or kansamahs who would board the inmates at so much a head per diem. It will be too much to expect the Companies to find food for their people on the Hills.

WE regret to hear, says the *Statesman* of Saturday last, that very great concern is felt at the non-appearance in the Hooghly of the Almorah from Madras, the Bushire from Rangoon, and the Moulmein from Chittagong, all three steamers belonging to the British Indian fleet; and as they must have been approaching the Sandheads at about the time when a cyclone seems to have been raging in the Bay, very great fears are entertained for their safety. The Moulmein from Chittagong was due on Tuesday night, but nothing had been heard of her up to Friday afternoon. The Almorah brings the following passengers to Calcutta from London:—Major Holdsworth, Mrs. Holdsworth, Mr. J. Ritchie, Miss Ritchie, Mr. F. M. Webb, Mr. Hope, Mrs. Gray, Mr. D. M. Traill, Mrs. A. Traill, 2 children and ayah, Mr. E. W. Cox, Master G. E. Cox and 2 children, Mrs. Curran and 2 children, Mr. McSweeney, Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Theobald, Master Theobald, Mr. Peter Venders and Mr. W. Blackburn.

REGARDING the editorial arrangements of the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News* believes the facts of the case to be these:—"Mr. Furrell has undoubtedly been practically editor of the *Englishman* from the retirement of Major Fenwick. Mr. Barclay was for a time nominal editor; but was really in managerial charge of the paper, until ill-health necessitated a change. On Mr. Barclay's retirement for a time, the whole charge, editorial and managerial, fell upon Mr. Furrell. Mr. Barclay returned to resume his duties this year, but was again obliged to retire, still leaving the whole responsibility upon Mr. Furrell. Any one who has an idea of what that means will easily understand that an iron man almost would break down under it, and the time has come for Mr. Furrell himself to have a short period of rest. Mr. Newcomen has arrived to take up the position of manager of the *Englishman*, which Mr. Furrell only occupied as a temporary arrangement, and we are quite sure that the public will be pleased to see Mr. Furrell resume the editorship after a brief and well-earned rest."

Vanity Fair writes:—"From the fact of Mr. Archibald Forbes, the special correspondent of the *Daily News* in Servia, having printed and sent round to the newspapers a pamphlet containing an account of a quarrel he has had with Mr. Stuart Glennie, it is to be inferred that he wishes for an expression of opinion as to his own conduct in that quarrel. There need be, therefore, no hesitation in saying that his conduct was that of a brutal rowdy. According to his account, Mr. Glennie had given himself out as, or had allowed himself to be supposed to be, a member of Parliament, a 'Milor,' a surgeon, or all three, while he really was nothing else than a common newspaper correspondent. Thereupon Mr. Forbes, meeting him at an hotel, told him that he had been guilty of 'damned dishonourable conduct,' and was an 'impostor.' Mr. Glennie made some remark upon this, whereupon Mr. Forbes 'pulled his nose,' and, as he himself recounts, 'was punishing Mr. Glennie severely when a waiter interfered.' A nice specimen this of the kind of writer hired by the *Daily News* to teach the English people more about foreign affairs than any Prime Minister knows."

* In alluding to the late accident on the railway near Jubbulpore, the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* says:—"The Railway authorities should take immediate steps to have every inch of this portion of the line lifted and examined; they will then discover the quality of the ballast, sleepers, and rails that have been used during the time Mr. Figg held charge of this district; whether the ballast was within the authorised measurement; whether experienced muccadums were discharged and inexperienced coolies put in their place to supervise the repairs to the roads. It is a well known fact that for several months there was only one European platelayer, instead of four; in consequence of which the coolies were allowed to work as they liked. The passengers on the train to which the accident occurred complained that the oscillation was very great on several points of the line; the drivers and guards can verify this, as we believe some of them noted this fact in their reports. The surface may appear fair, but it is below that the danger lies, and nothing but a thorough overhaul by experienced platelayers will bring the truth to light and prevent further dreadful accidents. We hear," adds our contemporary, "that Mr. Strachan, District Locomotive Superintendent, was one of the passengers who fortunately escaped injury; he will no doubt be able to testify as to the condition of the road on that and several other nights that he travelled on it. We are no alarmists; but, judging from the reckless manner in which Mr. Figg conducted his work during the time he was here, we are bound in duty to the public to point out where he and others believe the real danger lies."

Apropos to the deputation of Captain Wallace to the Camp at Delhi, and the difficulties that are apprehended in the matter of the Railway arrangements for that great gathering of notables, and their followings, the Allahabad paper says:—"If Railway Companies can be taught their duty towards their neighbours, and native chiefs and nobles how to bear up with patience against small adversities, the Delhi Assemblage will by no means have been in vain." On this quotation the *Englishman* writes as follows:—"The Delhi Assemblage must indeed, stand in need of apologies when our North-West contemporary condescends to such a far fetched tag of morality. It is not even plausible in appearance; for strange as it may sound to courtly ears, most people know now-a-days that Railway Companies cannot be taught their duty by imperial right divine; and, if the chiefs and nobles summoned to the Durbar have not already learnt how to bear up with patience against small adversities, any inconveniences encountered by them at Delhi, or on their journeyings to and fro, will, probably, induce them to use foul language about somebody's mother,—much as would have happened in the days when they were unregenerate, and knew not imperialism, and its emollient properties. We have an idea, indeed, that, far from teaching native chiefs and nobles to be polite and optimist, the Delhi Assemblage, leaving the inevitable jealousies out of the question, will lead to much grudging of the cost, and rancour, and ill-will. In one of Reuter's telegrams the other day, the *Times* was represented as announcing that the Government would not pay the expenses of chiefs attending the Durbar; and, as a native contemporary points out:—

> This means that not only the Government of India will, at the end of the Delhi Durbar, find itself *minus* upwards of half a crore of rupees, but the native chiefs, put together, will also be out of pocket to the tune of several crores! So that the subjects in the British Provinces, as also in the Native States, will ultimately suffer alike.

And when the subjects of a Native State suffer in their pockets, affairs in that State are not likely to run on so smoothly and happily as to improve the temper of the ruler of it."

THE *Graphic* says:—"Long before the days when Tacitus wrote his 'Germania' the Germans were regarded—at any rate by their Southern neighbours—as a fair-haired and blue-eyed race, but it would seem that they have smarted under the accusation, and have insisted on a complexion census of all the school children in Prussia and Bavaria with a view to test the truth of the statement. In Prussia 43 per cent. of the children were blue-eyed, and 34 per cent. brown. The remaining 33 per cent. are undescribed. It is to be hoped they are not all green-eyed, like Becky Sharp. More probably their eyes were of various shades of grey, which in Great Britain is, we believe, the commonest colour; in fact, we are inclined to doubt whether as many as 43 per cent. of these young Teutons had eyes which could really be called genuine blue, though they might be Prussian blue. With regard to the colour of the hair, 72 per cent. had blonde, 26 per cent. brown, and only a trifle over 1 per cent. black hair. The Bavarian complexion statistics show a browner tendency, as might be expected from a more southern country. But what surprises us is that the Germans should object to be thought a blonde race. Savage tribes—modern savages at all events—are dark-haired and dark-skinned, they invariably regard white men as superior beings, and they not unfrequently worship fair-haired men as gods. Our ordinary conception of an angel is a being with yellow hair and blue eyes. Consider, too, what has been accomplished by the blonde tribes who dwelt some fifteen hundred years ago on the shores of the Baltic. They have conquered Britain, Ireland, and India, they have colonised America and Australia, they have—but, stay, we won't brag. Our own fears are quite in the opposite direction to that of these worthy Germans; we fear that foreign immigration, and, still more, life in smoky cities, is tending to extinguish blue eyes and fair hair, and to replace them by dull shades of brown. A few years ago, if we remember rightly, somebody wrote a treatise on this very subject."

THE dissensions and discussions which have lately been the cause at Mazagon of so many heart-burnings and rivalries, and which have severely shaken religious society to its very core throughout the world, reached a climax on Sunday in an outbreak of party fury alike discreditable to those who from their professions of religion are popularly supposed to possess humility and forbearance, and to love their neighbour as themselves, and to those who should be engaged in throwing oil upon the waters rather than stirring up their flocks to warfare and causing them to get their heads broken. With these preliminary remarks we may inform our readers that the two great sects into which Mazagon is divided—namely, those whose opinions induce them to adopt the simple ritual as prescribed according to the most Puritanical Code, and those who worship according to the more gorgeous and sense enthralling ceremonial connected with the celebration of the offices of the Romish Church—met together on the night in question night in deadly conflict. It is doubtless fresh in the memory of our readers that in addition to the above named two great sects there are some five or six other denominations or little Pedlington sects in this outlying village of Mazagon, the members belonging to which hold very strong and embittered opinions on the subject of the different tenets relating to the proper mode of conducting worship; but inasmuch as until Sunday night their bickerings, squabbles, and wranglings were confined to wordy warfare between themselves, and their juvenile pastors, masters, and bishops, of all kinds whatsoever that had been put in authority over them, little harm was done. But it is now with considerable regret that we have to report that the various sects, taking advantage of the intense darkness which prevailed shortly after the conclusion of the service, fell upon each other in deadly conflict, a perfect hailstorm of blows reigned around and the scene of riot and confusion which ensued in this peaceful hamlet baffles description, and it was not until the arrival of fire engine B-4, which for a wonder arrived promptly on the scene, that the flames were subdued, but it was not until after our reporter had left some hours afterwards that the village regained its usual quiet aspect. We understand that one of the high officials connected with the Church is suffering from a severe blow across the bridge of his nose.

As we are about to go to press we find we have been misinformed as to some of the above particulars; we, however, give them for what they are worth. The confusion appears to have arisen from the fact that a respected churchwarden on leaving the Church at the conclusion of the service, in his endeavour to follow the straight path leading to Mount Road, mistook the light he was following, and suddenly found himself in the slough of despond, where the roads are "up," striking his nasal organ against a bamboo and injuring the same considerably in his fall.

DEPARTURE OF SIR WILLIAM AND LADY MUIR.

YESTERDAY afternoon Sir Willian Muir, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and late Finance Minister, with Lady Muir and their two daughters, left Bombay by the mail steamer. They drove to the Apollo Bunder in a carriage and pair from the Adelphi Family Hotel, where they had been staying since their arrival in Bombay on Thursday last, and were met by Colonel Hatch, Mr. Whitworth, Under-Secretary to Government, Mr. LeMesurier, Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and his sons. After the interchange of the usual civilities, Sir William and his family were conducted by Mr. Whitworth to a Government barge, in which they were conveyed to the Deccan. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery in honour of the Finance Minister's departure. Sir William, we believe, does not intend to return to India, and his post of Finance Minister will be filled by Sir John Strachey.

THE BYCULLA FLATS NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The enclosed extract from the *Times* of the 10th of last month is worthy the attention of the sanitary authorities in Bombay, now that the question as to what is the effect of bad drainage upon health seems to be under their serious consideration.—Yours, &c. Y.

"A FEVER NEST.—A serious outbreak of typhoid fever has occurred at Padstow, Cornwall, where, in a population of some 2,000 persons, 200 have been struck down with fever. It appears that a system of drainage has been constructed, chiefly at the expense of the lord of the soil, Mr. Prideaux Brune but during the summer months there was not sufficient water to carry the matter out of the drains, where it lay till the heavy rains stirred it up, with the result of poisoning 10 per cent. of the population. There have, as yet, been only four deaths, so that the fever has appeared in a mild form."

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to correct an error in my evidence on the Flats Nuisance Case as published in your issue this morning?

About two years ago Mr. Gostling spoke to me about a scheme for draining the Flats in the monsoon. As far as I understood Mr. Gostling's views he proposed to use adequate pumping power for keeping the Flats free of storm water except on occasions of the heaviest rainfall, when the sluices were to be used, and, after they had drained off all they could, pumping was to be resumed.

Without pretending to remember the exact words I used on Saturday when speaking of Mr. Gostling's scheme, I scarcely think I could have said that Mr. Gostling "has troubled us from time to time with his scheme." I certainly heard Mr. Gostling on this question with much pleasure and a good deal of profit, and can testify to the pains he took to provide himself with data to support his views.—Yours faithfully,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 6th Nov.

THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some few days ago a rumour was circulated amongst the native merchants with a view to intimate to them that some of the English housewallas had combined together and taken definite steps to prevent the native cotton merchants from removing the cotton trade from Colaba to Mazagon; that these housewallas had resolved that they would have no dealings thenceforth, with those native merchants who should be spirited enough to remove their cotton *jethas* from Colaba to Mazagon; that they would not accept consignments from them, nor assist them with money, nor purchase goods from them, nor sell any goods to them.

The housewallas have been seeking to add other English housewallas to their number by bringing forward arguments to the effect that it should be their policy to prevent native merchants from learning the art of combining together, that the natives ought to be taught to be dependent upon, obey, and consult their wishes, and that if they ceased to exercise their influence upon the native merchants at a time when an important industry was being removed against their will from Colaba to Mazagon, the native merchants would in future devise fresh plans to thwart them; that if they now failed to effectually intimidate the natives and gain the mastery over them, they must necessarily henceforth become subservient to their will. Upon these arguments, some of the English housewallas have been hitherto seeking to add to their number, but not content with this and having a firm belief in the righteousness of their arguments, they, setting aside the principles of free trade, are going the round of many dissentient housewallas to persuade them to sign a certain agreement and join in the mischievous policy above suggested. It is true the heads of many of the eminent English firms and advocates of free trade have declined to sign such an agreement, and have pointed out to these inexperienced housewallas, the mischief likely to arise from their conduct—namely, that if the English merchants make good their threats and decline to trade with the natives, these will find out means of extending their sphere of action, and will in time open up insurance companies, &c., obtain important agencies, and learn to trade with European ports direct through agents of their own at such ports, and that if the native merchants do this, it will be the fault of those who compel them to do so. The native merchants, I may add, are, after all, human beings, and not devoid of common sense, and the proposed combination of the English housewallas, it is easy to perceive, will only drive the natives to do something in self defence.

The English housewallas should therefore think twice before joining the enemies of free trade. A.

THE FORESTS IN THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP MOORTIZAPOOR, 2ND NOV.

THE Forest Administration Report for the years 1875-76 has just been received. I purpose culling a few "Notes" from the report by Mr. A. T. Drysdale, the Deputy Conservator of Forests. There is nothing of very much interest—except the working of the department—in the whole report, which is contained in thirty-six pages of foolscap. No doubt great pains and trouble were taken to bring out the usual annual *brochure*, but had it been condensed or a general summary of the whole year's work drawn up at the end of this formal document, it would have been edifying. However, I shall proceed.

We are told that the State forests in Berar cover an area of 661 square miles, divided into the northern and southern divisions, which is just the same extent as in years gone by; but the Conservator says we have gained by "exchanging 61 miles of cut or artificial and 26 miles of natural boundaries, for 26 miles of *artificial* and 61 miles of *natural* boundaries" or *vice-versa*; "while 21 of the 26 miles form the boundary between the Assigned Districts and the Central Provinces." On this progress the Resident deems it a "very satisfactory result."

The financial results of the year under notice "are not so satisfactory as hitherto," for the Resident says there has been a decrease in revenue on the previous years of Rs. 27,857-3-9 which "is due mainly to a failure (in the Bassein district) of the mango crop." Mangoes must bring in a large revenue according to this report! The following statement exhibits the total revenue for 1875-76 of Rs. 2,32,816-8-1 and the expenditure Rs. 90,872-15-8, showing a nett surplus revenue of Rs. 1,41,943-8-5:—

REVENUE.			
State Forests N. and S. Dns.	Rs.	84 988	13 5
District Forests N. and S. Dns.	„	147,827	10 8
Total.....	Rs.	2,32,816	8 1
EXPENDITURE.			
State Forests N. and S. Dns.	Rs.	48 603	14 8
District Forests N. and S. Dns.	„	42,269	1 0
Total.....	Rs.	90,872	15 8

It is a pity to read in the Resident's remarks that "the number of inhabited villages in the *bairagarh* reserve is reduced from 98 to 68; the population from 6,843 to 5,105; and the cultivated area from 9,480 to 7,275 acres." The hill tribes have betaken themselves to *fresh fields and pastures new*. The explanation given by the Deputy Conservator seems plausible; he says, the decrease is caused "by the desertion of 14 villages, the soil of which had become exhausted for crop bearing," and the other 10 villages had to be excluded from the reserve being outside the boundary line. On this state of desertion Sir Richard Meade "does not doubt that the remaining inhabitants of this reserve will gradually move off in search of richer land." What sayeth the Conservator to this prognostication? Something must be done to avert it.

From this precious report I cannot derive any information as to the forest produce. Surely, as I am aware, there are several kinds of woods, gum, roots, lac, &c., that abound in the Berar forests, and yet these chief items are omitted. Only mention is made of the *teak, tewus sissu, anjan bamboo* and the *babul*; the two former, the Conservator states, "are the most valuable woods in the *Melghat*." From this assertion, there must be wood of lesser value than the *teak* and *tewus*, which latter "thrives best on elevated ground" and "seems to spring up spontaneously without requiring mature trees to be growing in the immediate neighbourhood." Here is an interesting note by Mr. Drysdale on the *tewus* tree. That gentleman tells us that the bark of this tree is used by the (Gonds and Koorkoos) hill tribes for poisoning fish. This method my servant has tried often in the river Poorna by placing a pot half-full with the bark in the river, and after 7 or 8 hours, the earthen pot contained several large fish. However to my "Notes." The Conservator tells us, that "the bark of 500 trees (*tewus*) is required to destroy the fish in an ordinary sized pool"! What area was the "ordinary sized pool" to take the bark of these 500 trees, the reporter omitted to inform us. The *tewus* wood is said to be durable and strong, and has commanded *higher* prices than teak. The teak wood mart was dull, owing to the timber being imported from the Central Provinces, free of duty.

The babul, or "barbel," as the Commissioner calls this tree, is very extensively grown and utilized in Berar; but it did not command a very extensive sale during the year. The Berarees believe that the "babul tree consumes an exceptionally large amount of water, and that babul plantations in the vicinity of wells, or nullahs" ("*snipe jheels*" as Colonel Nembhard terms it) "will cause the latter to dry up." In this point I beg to differ. In the districts where I came from, babul trees are plentiful where tanks exist, and I can vouch that the tanks and *jheels* did not dry up; however, seeing is believing." Owing to complaints from villages of the above nature, the Conservator has "thought it advisable to test the truth of the report, and accordingly the *babul* trees at Lontake were uprooted." To this experiment, Sir Richard Meade remarks, that it "should be very carefully watched and reported upon."

Bamboo is also grown in the Berar forest, but as the "rules for restricting the cutting of bamboos" only came into operation on the 1st of the present year, a true report, it is said, cannot be rendered. Hitherto "green bamboos were felled, but now Mr. Drysdale says it is satisfactory however to learn that a much larger quantity of dry bamboos has been cut than in any former year." It is proposed to have an experimental nursery of 6 acres to cultivate bamboo for paper manufacture. The Commissioner remained silent on the bamboo experimental question; while Sir Richard Meade says, that the rules "appear to have had a good effect of causing the utilization of the dry bamboos in the forests which would otherwise have been left to rot." The exports during the year were 1,447,660, being an increase of 51,544 over the past year. Cheering.

In the year 1874-75 a nursery for *anjan* and *sissu* was prepared in the sudder station of the southern division; the result this year is one lakh of young plants 6 inches high. The teak plantation, or rather nursery, has been formed at Kolkaz on the river Seepna, and about "760 seers teak seeds including 40 seers of Burma seed were sown in the cold weather," and upwards of 30,000 plants are above ground. The Burma seed germinates better than the Melghat seed. Query—Only about 39·47 teak plants to one seer of seed? Calculation evidently wrong.

In 1874-75 the Conservator forwarded to Messrs. Nicol and Co., Bombay, the fibre of the *Banhinia* creeper for valuation. Their reply was that the *Banhinia* fibre is "a good paper material which would compete with *Adansonia* fibre and bring probably £10 to £11 per ton, but without having it properly tested by a paper maker, we cannot give exact value. It must also be obtainable in *large* quantities, say, not less than 100 tons per month. Our friends add, that the fibre is not suitable for rope-making, and they do not suppose that it would be worth while shipping to sell for paper making." The latter part of Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s letter is not very cheering. Nothing daunted, Mr. Drysdale is determined that "on the completion of the Pili road, I purpose shipping a sufficient quantity of the fibre to England to enable a proper test to be made, and to ascertain the exact value of the material for paper making." Sir Richard Meade says, the above report "is not on the whole unfavourable," and further backs up the Conservator and informs him that "he will be glad to see a larger quantity of it (the fibre) sent home for trial." The old adage "a trial will cost nothing," in this case I suppose there is an exception? On the above experimental trial, which has received the assent of the Resident, Colonel Nembhard remained *mum* in the matter.

It is very creditable to those concerned, for out of 499 persons prosecuted for "breach of forest rules" the *belted knights* managed to get convicted 436 or a little more than 87 per cent. There were altogether 252 cases implicating 499 persons; of which convictions were obtained in 219 cases. Not bad. Ellichpore produced the most, or 136 cases, and Buldana the least, or 13 cases. The "knights of the belt" should have been congratulated for their zeal and activity, but was not!

The efforts of the Conservator and his staff, together with the villagers done good service "to keep down forest fires" which Sir Richard Meade describes as very "encouraging and merit special acknowledgment." So far so good. But the Conservator has not informed us the total value of the loss sustained by fire in the 136 square miles of wood and grass that occurred in the reserve during the year. The *Fenganga* reserve is the only one that has been saved from destruction by fire; as the head-quarters of the Assistant Conservator being so near, he visited the reserve frequently. Many square miles of grass and trees to my knowledge take fire annually, and it would be interesting to know what damage the Berar revenue sustains. The supervision is totally inadequate to detect crime and also to prevent fires in the reserves. Imagine, on an average the supervision to cost Rs. 6½ per square mile per mensem! It is simply impossible that the working of the fire conservancy in the Forest Department can be considered satisfactory. My data above is deduced from the monthly expenditure on salaries which is Rs. 4,206 for both the permanent and temporary establishments—for the 661 square miles—of all ranks from the Conservator on Rs. 700 to the office sweeper on Rs. 3 a month including the Forest Medical Establishment or the salaries per month of only the *darogas* and *watchmen* amount to Rs. 2,465, or nearly Rs. 3¾ per square mile. Absurd. The Conservator should increase the watchmen as was done in Melghat, although the result, the Resident states was "not altogether satisfactory;" yet it soon became evident that the hill people felt the change and emigrated to the neighbouring districts of the Central Provinces, "owing, it is said, that they were subjected to a continuance of so close an espionage. Frosts were hardly ever heard of hitherto; but since fire conservancy was commenced, a complete change appears to have taken place in the climate of the Bairagarh reserve." Annually "thousands of artificially raised plants are killed by frost." What kind of plants were "killed," and the extent of their value has not been shown. Mr. Drysdale's scheme "to plant strong two year old seedlings irregularly in places where there is room for them;" the Resident is of opinion that the proposal "will no doubt to a great extent be effectual in protecting the plantations from the effects of the cold."

The head of Providence seemed to have been over the forest people, for the Resident says, "that the year was marked by a severe cholera epidemic in the province accompanied by a good deal of general sickness;" and Sir Richard Meade further remarks, "it is satisfactory to learn that there was less sickness in the Department during the past season than formerly!" The Conservator reports the death of two of the senior darogas. Fever medicine was furnished to each subordinate, and "it is to this" that Mr. Drysdale "attributes the general good health of the establishment." The name of this precious fever antidote should have been stated in the report *pro bono publico*.

Sir Richard Meade in the concluding para. of his review remarks that he "has perused with attention" the annual report by Mr. Drysdale "and is, in his (the Resident's) opinion fairly satisfactory" and further "notices with satisfaction the intelligent interest which Mr. Drysdale appears to take in all matters connected with his important duties."

Further notice of the annual report of the Berar forests is unnecessary, but the omissions of the names of the different specimens of woods, and other forest produce should receive attention in the next *brochure*. Specific gravities and the experiments on the timber will be most useful, also a map of the forests in the H. A. D.

The following information should have found a place in the Forest Administration Report under notice. There are six rajas or jaghirdars (one died recently, his place is vacant, but his widow receives a grant of Rs. 30 monthly) in the Melghat forests; their salaries vary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 monthly which are given to them for the maintenance of their police, watchmen and other forest servants; besides their salary, Government has given each Raja certain villages on the hills as *jaghirs* in lieu of cash payment that was formerly allowed them. These rajas are subjected to the annual rental, and are bound to abide by such rules for the exportation of timber as may from time to time receive the British Resident's concurrence. The *Mhars* of their villages belong absolutely to Government. The rajas are considered the sole proprietors of all forest tries and produce; the grass and grazing of their villages are at their own disposal, but under no consideration can they levy transit dues of any description. Each raja receive compensation of about Rs. 15,600 annually in lieu of forest dues; one raja gets Rs 1,500 extra, annually, instead of grazing dues. With this I shall close the rather lengthy communication on the

BERAR FORESTS.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NAGPORE, 4TH NOV.

FAMINE! is the cry in Bombay, Khandeish, and the Deccan, and I fancy we shall have to cry the same ere long for in supplying grain, &c., to the famine-stricken portions of India, our Nagpore—in fact Central Provinces—traders are fast emptying our granaries, and prices are rising so high here that people say food grains will be actually cheaper in the famine districts than in several portions of the Central Provinces before very many weeks shall have passed.

Of course Banians require but the smallest plea to pitch their rates as exorbitantly high as they possibly can, and this Deccan famine seems to answer their purpose to a nicety. The goods-yard at the railway station here is a perfect sea of grain bags, and the gates have had to be closed against a further influx of consignments. It is said that Bunseelall Abeerchund, Rao Bahadur, is making a fabulous amount at the present time. Well, the old gentleman has an eye to business, no doubt, and will make the best of an opportunity of this kind.

The Imperial Assemblage at Delhi has been a topic of great talk and excitement at Nagpore, especially amongst the members of the Nagpore Rifle Volunteers, who had great hopes of being present on the plains of Delhi. They had a meeting at the Museum Hall some few weeks ago, and requested their Commandant, Major Wakefield, to address the Chief Commissioner on the matter of soliciting an invitation in common with the other Volunteer Corps in India from Government. The Chief Commissioner, however, threw a damper on the whole matter by replying that the Government of India had already expressed their regret to him at being precluded from inviting the N. V. R. Corps to the Imperial Assemblage, owing to the smallness of its number, and further that the Chief Commissioner considered it too late to make any request to Government in the matter. It is but fair to say that the Nagpore Rifle Volunteers have, as a body, in times past, been somewhat irregular in attendance, &c., but a goodly number mustered in the hope of going to Delhi, and the least that might have been done would have been to represent to the Government of India the anxiety of the corps to be present at the Assemblage, for it was not really so late in the day as it was made out to be, and had the Government of India said it was too late, nothing more would have been thought of the matter. But as things have turned out, nearly all the Volunteers have taken umbrage at the way in which they have been treated by the Chief Commissioner and it is difficult to get out a sufficient number on the ground of a morning to go through the simplest drill. For the last three or four drill mornings the bugle has sounded, and the drill instructor (paid to instruct) has been present on the ground together with the Commandant, the Adjutant, and a few privates, but they have had to retire for the want of a sufficient number to form double ranks. To blame the members would scarcely be fair, for they have been treated badly and the only thing they look forward to now is the breaking up of the Corps which is the second Volunteer Corps in India.

There are wars and rumours of wars on the European Continent it is true, but metaphorically speaking a storm is brewing over Nagpore, which will at no very distant period, I am informed, burst over the devoted heads of some—never mind who, men, women or children, but "time will show more than tongue can tell." It is the accepted opinion amongst the lower classes of natives here that the approaching Imperial Assemblage is to terminate in a war in Delhi in which all the Rajas of India are to take part, that the Ranee's son (H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) is to be present and will attempt to ascend the throne at Delhi, and that it will be well for him to stop on the first step of it, for if he mounts into the seat, he will be reduced to ashes in a moment. The grain being exported from here is supposed by these same natives to be going to Delhi to keep the vast Assemblage in food, and all in all the quaintest ideas are floating amongst these unenlightened individuals.

BHOSAWUL, 5TH NOV.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I., the late Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces and the Financial Member of the Council of the Government of India, was a passenger by the up Jubbulpore mail train to Bombay on the night of Wednesday last. His Honour was accompanied by Mr. W. Chisolm, the Inspector General of Police, Central Provinces, to Bhoosawul. The latter officer left by the local train for Nagpore on the following morning. Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S., the Chief Commissioner, arrived here from Punchmarree yesterday. He, after a night's rest at this station, proceeded to Satpoora Hills in Khandeish.

The Rev. Mr. T. Corfield, B. A., the Railway Chaplain, has, I think, abandoned his intention of visiting this station once a month for holding Divine Service. The rev. gentleman has, in reality, left that part of his duty to be performed by Mr. Joseph Powell, the English school master of the Railway Company at Bhoosawul. The Rev. Mr. Narayen Shreshadree, of the Free Church Mission of Jaulnah, arrived at this station yesterday and has taken up his residence with Mr. Powell. He (I am told, by the Rev. Mr. Siddoba Bappoojee, missionary) intends to deliver a lecture to the Hindoo audience shortly on Christianity in the Native General Library, Bhoosawul.

While writing this a messenger brought me news that a sepoy of the Khandeish Bheel Corps was taken into custody by the Mamlutdar for attempting to loot the shop of a Marwaree grain dealer who was selling grain, this morning, at an exorbitant price.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were six European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

THE SASSOON DOCK.—Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Juno, Captain G. Sturli, left the Sassoon Docks on Saturday last at midnight.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Dhondee Ragoo, a cart-driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for furious and negligent driving and thereby injuring Pandoo Govind.

ACTING JUDGE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. W. Ernest Browning, barrister, who has been appointed to act as a judge of the Small Causes Court in place of Mr. Warden, took charge of his duties yesterday when the Court re-opened after the October vacation.

THE BYCULLA FLATS NUISANCE CASE.—Mr. Cleveland *versus* the Municipal Commissioner. The decision in this case will be delivered this day at noon by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Second Magistrate of Police, at the Girgaum Police Court, before whom the case was heard on Saturday last.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 275 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 227 prisoners, including 8 women, of whom 50 were non-labour prisoners and 177 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 48 prisoners including 3 women. Of these latter 26 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 22 from the Small Causes Court.

RUSTOMJOORA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—This dispensary is conducted at the sole expense of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai. The following number of patients (251) were treated during the month of October last:—Males, 64; females, 92; children, 95. Parsees, 199; Hindoos, 30; Mussulmans, 22. Cured, 211. Absented, 13. Remained, 27. Average daily attendance 78·3.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 314 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 73 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 208 by the Magistrates of Police, 3 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 29 by Military Courts-Martial, and 1 by Naval Court-Martial. Of the prisoners 266 were natives and the remaining 48 Europeans.

PICK-POCKETS.—Two noted characters, named Govind Crushna and Wittoo Rama, were yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for attempting to steal a purse containing two currency notes for Rs. 5 each from the pocket of R. Andrade while passing along the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, on the 3rd instant.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—An Eranee Parsee named Khoodadad Rustom, a shurbut shopkeeper on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, who had been previously convicted and fined on several occasions for the above offence, was again yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with selling spirituous and fermented liquors without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. He was found guilty and fined on this occasion Rs. 50.

A CRUEL ASSAULT.—Two seamen, named Samuel Clifton and James Trainor, were yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with assaulting James Stevenson, also a seaman, on the evening previous. Upon the evidence adduced they were both adjudged guilty and were sentenced each to two months' hard labour in the House of Correction. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. While the complainant was standing outside the Sailors' Home on Sunday evening, the two prisoners came up (both were rather the worse for liquor) and entered into an altercation with the complainant which terminated in a scuffle, on which the first prisoner threw the complainant down and whilst down bit off a portion of his left ear. At the same time prisoner No. 2 came up and kicked the complainant in his right eye. The marks of the assault inflicted on the complainant made it evident that it was a brutal one, and it was considered to be such by the Magistrate who sentenced them to the above-mentioned term of imprisonment.

THE SEPARATISTS OR OUSTED PARISHIONERS OF ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.—Since the positive order of the Bishop of Bombay was acceded to by the Revd. J. G. Deimler under a protest to discontinue holding services for any of the residents in the Mazagon district, the Separatists from St. Peter's congregation have had their numbers added to considerably. The Church of England's service, in a very simple form and very different from that adopted by the Cowley Fathers at St. Peter's, is used by the Separatists at the Dockyard Road Hall, at present occupied by the Zenana Mission. The services on Sunday mornings and a prayer meeting on one of the week day evenings are conducted by Dr. Partridge, and on Sunday evenings by General Gell. The whole of the correspondence that took place between the parties concerned since the dissension was caused at St. Peter's will shortly appear in the form of a printed

plenty of gems to be grateful for in his letter. Here is No. 1:—

I wish Sir Joshua Reynolds could have been there, not only would he have met his pet protege Miss Angel, in attire so choice, that even his critical eye must have approved. But two portraits of his were there, which had he not painted them before, he certainly would have done so there had time permitted, and their lace would need the touch of a Millais.

Sir Joshua's shade authorises us to return thanks for the Sage's kind wish, and at the same time to assure him, that Miss Angel's gender was feminine, not masculine. Probably, the Sage shares the doubts of various worthy people as to what the gender of Angel's really is, but *this* one had nothing doubtful about her. At the same time, the Shade has *his* doubts about the Sage's composition and grammar, and begs to observe that he could probably have managed the lace himself, without troubling his friend Mr. Millais.

When the Sage has time will he kindly explain, what he means by gem, No. 2—"the almost obsolete Quaker garb shadowed the past." How do you shadow the past—at least at Simla? Gem No. 3 is this:—

But I have spent a long time telling you about the ladies, which after all are the most interesting subjects to describe; but I must really come down to those most sublunary things called men.

Dear, gallant man! But we hope no champion of Women's Rights will cavil at him for speaking of ladies as "which"—as if they were chairs or tables: Sir, we trust will any of those most sublunary things called men be rude enough to enquire how they are more sublunary than women or than anything else, or to suggest that the Sage is himself indeed sublunary, in the sense of being subject in a marked degree to an influence supposed to be excited by the moon; or, again to hint, with reference to this other of the Sage's pieces of information:—

There were no more fools and jesters there than one meets with in the usual run of things but just enough to remind one of common life—

that if he stood in need of fools to remind him of common life, he must indeed be forgetful of himself. No; no such remarks, we are sure, will be made, but every one will admire his statement, *apropos* of the Prince's cadfriends, that

There were facile pens amongst the number, mechanical machines who dashed of thoughtless censures,

and will not stop to ask him for his definition of a machine, which is not mechanical. Genius, you know, must not be fettered, especially when it discourses from Simla in the Bombay Humbug-organ, for the good of the ducks. The next jewel of grammar is this:—

The *Spectator* says the present Viceroy has only taken two great steps, both of which were false. With this I don't agree; but in the article referred to makes the assertions from which it draws its moral about the Fuller case.

The Viceroy will be glad, no doubt, to have the support of the Sage, and won't mind about the style of its announcement.

This will be enough, perhaps, for the present, and we hope that the desire which these beauties of language must have excited in our readers to see more of them, will soon be gratified. The Sage remarks:—"When India welcomed her Prince, she flung a wreath of glory round him, and paved his way with gold." Even so, doubtless, will the Sage's contributions fling a wreath of glory round the paper for which he writes. As to their paving its way with gold there may be a little uncertainty.

"LO, THE POOR (ANGLO-) INDIANS!"

Pope, orientalised.

Gone are all the boyish visions, all the day-dreams clean departed,
That no forebodings clouded, no suspicions e'er kept down,
The visions I indulged in when for India I started.
In what I thought a bright career—the service of the Crown.
Ah, that was many years ago, and dimmer and yet dimmer
Those visions all began to grow, till they passed quite away,
The youth who brought them out has not by any means grown slimmer;
His figure's well filled out; not so, the figure of his pay.
The East was most romantic when I nothing knew about it,
Save that elephants abounded, and the great pagoda-tree
Gave luscious fruit, and, ne'er did it occur to me to doubt it;
A goodly share of that fair fruit was sure to fall to me!
A mild and trustful people, all gratitude, devotion,
And loyalty to Sahibs, under firm, judicious rule;
Noble Rajahs, simple peasants; such was the enticing notion
Of Musalmans and mild Hindoos that I'd picked up at school.
My work would interest me; when my term school be completed,
With a cosy little fortune and my pension I'd retire,
And by my growing boys and girls I'd tenderly be treated
While I told them Indian stories before a sea-coal fire.
Ah well, I'm now grey-headed and my service isn't over
By many years; pagoda-tree, I find, are all destroyed;
And with the Sahib whose unclean touch they choose to think defiles them,
Whereof the pleasing prospect you in trusting youth enjoyed.
he mild Hindoos and "mild Mahomedans," as Gladstone styles them,
Are very different persons when you come to view them near,
They hate the Sahib whose unclean touch they choose to think defiles them,
And their papers calmly ask him what the mischief he does here.
Thy work's a ceaseless worry, and a contest with the liars
I have to help in governing, and recently I've learned,
That he who does his duty, and is firm with his defiers,
As he will was, isn't long ere he discovers what he's earned.
I find that our rulers in their wisdom (or their weakness?)
Are bent on letting papers to collect some information,
Of some remote, cheap place wherein embittered days to end.
Where shall it be? Australia, France, Portugal, New Zealand?
Anywhere where I can keep starvation off with bread and cheese.
Don't you think we all for Government great loyalty should feel and
Get through our work right cheerfully with prospect such as these?
Low pay—no saving possible—subjection to Ramchundar;
No prospect of retiring to an English home at last:
How many are there of us, in these latter days, I wonder,
Who wouldn't give a deal if they could but undo the past?

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

A CANDID CONFERENCE.

(*Or, What they* WON'T *say to each other even if they have the chance.*)

ENGLAND.—Well, gentlemen, as we have all come together at last, let me open the proceedings by congratulating myself on the success which has attended my efforts to bring about so desirable a result. I am fond of congratulating myself, I am also fond of talking. Feeling totally unable to send twenty thousand men to the Continent without involving a collapse of several public departments, I am, in a crisis like the present, naturally fond of talking. There is a fine moral British sort of ring about the phrase "talking things over calmly" that suits my susceptibilities. I like to have my moral weight without paying for it; and after making that statement I think I may add that I have come here prepared to force nothing and to threaten nobody. In a word, what I hope to see accomplished is what could only be the upshot of a protracted, general, and bloody European war. But this I wish to see accomplished without fighting. Talking is the panacea; so, gentlemen, let us begin to talk and——

RUSSIA.—Get it over quickly. I have lent my name to his foolery for the sake of keeping up some sort of show of regard for public opinion. But my programme is made up, and will be carried out, every item of it, to the letter. Talk yourselves hoarse if you like; but get it over quickly. I have set out for Constantinople, and I don't mean to be kept waiting.

ENGLAND.—Dear me, what a surprise me. I know that, like the ostrich, I am fond of plunging my head and limiting my vision by an inspection of my native sand; but by that last statement of yours you positively surprise me. That is burglary, not diplomacy.

GERMANY.—What's the difference? You don't know what you're talking about. Not diplomacy to come with a settled programme in your pocket! What do you think *I* am here for?

ITALY.—And I, what do do you think *I* am here for? Why, even I have come with a settled programme, I don't know what it is, because it's all written out for me in German. But I am a brand new "Great Power," and feel that it adds both to my dignity and security to hold firmly on to the coat-tails of a more powerful State.

AUSTRIA.—Contemptible, but like you. But we have met, so I understand it, to blind each other, not speak the truth. My position is peculiar. I hate the Turk, I hate the Russian; in short, I think I hate everybody, especially my next-door neighbours. I have got some new artillery, and extremely effective rifle, but I am no fond of diplomacy, I don't know what to do with them. What does England say?

ENGLAND.—Well, this is my view of the matter. I think I need scarcely insist that I am not here in the interest of the Turk. And as to the Christians in the revolted provinces, though utilised for party purposes at home, I am sure none of you will for a moment do me the injustice to believe that I care one brass farthing what become of them.

RUSSIA.—You may spare yourself explanations on that head. Talkative fool as you are, no one has ever accused you of a weakness for *practical* humanity. You are here, like the rest of us, simply to serve your own selfish ends. I think, gentlemen, I correctly define the object of the presence at this ridiculous meeting!

ALL THE POWERS (*unanimously*). Most correctly.

ENGLAND.—Just so. Though from a long course of such miserable rhodomontade as one imbibes at public meetings, and of that muddleheaded word-spinning which is one of the blessings of a free and commercial press, I am not quite accustomed to plain speaking, yet I am nevertheless bound, as far as I am concerned, to accept the truth of that spontaneous affirmation. I am here for nothing but my own most selfish ends. I wish to preserve India. I have, however, been educated, and correctly educated I should say, in the belief that the key of an Asiatic Empire is to be found at Constantinople.

RUSSIA.—Precisely, and *that* is why I am going there. I have no other object in the world, I can assure you—there! Now, do come to the point. What are you gentlemen going to do to stop me?

FRANCE.—I? Nothing. On the contrary, my assistance is in the market. Everybody knows the price.

ITALY.—As for my stopping you, I am a brand-new first class Power, and should like to do something to distinguish myself; and I do mean to do something, but I don't know what it is. Ask Germany.

GERMANY.—It's no use asking me, I have got my hands full; but if any body is getting too big or too little, and there's no chance of my getting called to account, I shall help to throttle them. That's the advantage of having a united fatherland. It's so cohesive that you are afraid of nobody. What does Austria say to *that*?

AUSTRIA.—That I haven't forgotten Koniggratz, but we'll talk about that later. Enough that, for the moment, I don't intend to have *another* burglar on the other side of me. I am, however, so fond of what I call diplomacy that I confess I don't exactly know what to do. England has most at stake; what's *she* going to do?

RUSSIA.—I second that suggestion. It would be both instructive and amusing to know what England intends to do.

ENGLAND.—Well, gentlemen, as I make no secret of my policy, I shall be most happy to enlighten you. As my Indian Empire is at stake, and as the possession of Constantinople by Russia must lead to its disintegration and eventual loss, I shall do my utmost to prevent her establishing herself upon the shores of the Bosphorus. By my utmost, I mean this. In the event of her seizing the revolted provinces, I shall protest and express my astonishment in fitting diplomatic language. I shall, moreover, probably give orders to my fleet to manœuvre mysteriously in Turkish waters. This in the hope of frightening something or somebody. These demonstrations failing, and a large Russian invading force at the same time advancing on Constantinople, I shall probably, if Parliament be not sitting, convulse myself with another miserable and disgraceful party struggle; but I shall *do* nothing. The Sultan flying to Asia, and Russian dragoons stabled in St. Sophia, I shall instruct my Ambassador accredited to the ex-Sublime Porte, to say that Her Majesty's Government "doesn't like it." Meantime I shall receive the moral support of an enthusiastic press, as willing to pander to the unfathomable stupidity of the nation as it is to eat its own words quite heartily once a fortnight. I shall see Indian securities fall ten per cent. in one afternoon. I shall receive private intelligence from Calcutta of a threatened Mahomedan rebellion; I shall hear of Russian agents prowling about the North-Western Provinces, and discover that large forces of Muscovite troops are collecting under the spurs of the Himalayas. I shall receive these interesting items of intelligence not without well-founded astonishment. But I shall *do*—nothing. Therefore, in the present crisis I think I may safely say that, whatever happens—whether Russia flies at Turkey, or at Austria, or all three fly at each other; whether the Turk be stamped out of Europe, or the Bulgarian be stamped into it; whether the conflagration spread, and the flame of war, which a bold and determined policy now on my part might quench, reach the too ready fabric of adjacent Powers, and so involve the whole of Europe in a blaze of ruin, the like of which this century has not yet seen; whether any interests rise or fall; whether my shores be threatened, and my very empire totter to its base I shall not stir. For the last time, gentlemen, let me impress upon you, whatever happens, I shall possibly protest, *but*, I shall *do*—nothing.

RUSSIA.—Thanks. Has anybody got anything else to say?

ALL THE POWERS (*unanimously*).—Nothing.

RUSSIA.—Then the sooner we begin to fight the better.—*Vanity Fair.*

THE ONE FACT.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

DIPLOMACY now, as usual, presents the astounding spectacle of attempting to deal with and to settle the Eastern Question while ignoring the one fact which alone has raised any question at all. And this is so pre-eminently astounding, not because it is an unusual thing with diplomats, but because in this instance the fact that is so calmly ignored is open, flagrant, undenied, patent to all, and the one only fact that is worth a moment's attention.

That fact is that Russia is making war upon Turkey in the most cowardly and villainous manner—making it not only in contempt of the laws of nations, but in defiance of an express Treaty prohibition. There are, the *Times* tells us, 20,000 Russian soldiers in the Servian army, every one of whom has been provided with a passport by his own Government, had leave given to him by his own Government, been provided with money by his own Government, and promised by his own Government reinstallation in his rank, and a reward for his services in Servia. Nobody denies these facts; nobody questions them; nobody can fail seeing that, so far as there is at this moment any Eastern Question at all, this is it, and none other. Yet this, and this alone, is the fact that all despatches, all negotiations, and even all leading articles, conspire to ignore. We hear of autonomy, of reforms, of armistice and suspension of arms between Turkey and Servia—we hear nothing of the flagrant violence offered by Russia to Turkey, and no suggestion is ever so much as offered for dealing with that. Yet until that is dealt with nothing is done. It is only necessary to state the facts of the matter to show their monstrosity.

There is no insurrection in Servia. The Servians mutilate themselves rather than fight the Turks.

There is a war being levied by Russia against Turkey in Servia.

There are proposals for "reforms," for "autonomy," for punishment of atrocities—no proposal for dealing with, no blame extended to, the greatest atrocity of all, which is the Russian hostilities carried on against Turkey.

The "Powers" call upon Turkey to give an armistice to Servia—which is to Russia.

The object of the armistice is to enable Russia (see the *Times*) to send 80,000 more men into Servia.

A Conference is proposed.

And in all these matters it is Russia—the very Power now making war on Turkey—which is looked to, and which is expected and even invited to take the lead.

And England is agreed with Russia in recommending the armistice and the Conference.

Surely such a farce was never so solemnly played in the face of Europe.

There is the fact that Russia is making war on Turkey. That fact must be recognised. If no other Power will recognise it, Turkey must. And Turkey, if she had a man of common sense in her councils, would make but one reply to each and every one of the proposals, whether for autonomy, armistice, Conference, or whatever it may be. That reply is: "Russia is making war on me; let that war cease, and I will treat with Russia and the rest of the Powers grouped around her. To discuss my affairs with you till you take your hand from my throat is impossible." If Turkey did that, even Diplomacy could find no answer to it.

THE SITUATION.

(*Vanity Fair*, Oct. 14.)

To understand the present situation it is necessary to remember the antecedent events of some months past. This is why they are here recapitulated.

In the spring of 1875 a local insurrection broke out in a part of the Herzegovina, a small district of European Turkey adjacent to Bosnia. Mahmoud Pacha, who was Grand Vizier at the time, did not despatch sufficient forces to quell it at once, and the insurgents, who had been supplied at first, and still received supplies from foreign consuls at Ragusa, and were also assisted by volunteers from Montenegro, remained unsubdued.

Mahmoud Pacha took this opportunity to advise his master, the late Sultan Abdul Aziz, to suspend the payment of interest of the Turkish debt.

There were disturbances at Salonica, and two European consuls were killed. The British fleet was ordered thereupon to Besika Bay, where it still remains.

About fourteen years ago, according to Mr. Baring, but in reality much earlier, committees were established for the purpose of getting up insurrections in Bulgaria. According to the same authority, from this period to the spring of 1875, the revolutionary propaganda was carried on steadily by emissaries and agitators of every sort. In 1875 these emissaries made great efforts to set up a revolt, and did succeed in getting up a riot in October; but it ended in a miserable failure. Nevertheless, the Vizier Mahmoud sent no troops to that province, and in May an insurrection of a much more formidable character broke out in the undefended districts.

The people of Turkey became alarmed, and deposed the Sultan, whom they believed to be wholly under the influence of the Grand Vizier Mahmoud, who was the creature of General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, and who, on his master's fall, placed himself under Russian protection.

Servia and Montenegro threw off their allegiance to the Porte, and invaded Bosnia, alleging no grievance and no cause for war, save their sympathy for the Bosnians.

The insurrection in Bulgaria was suppressed by the provincial militia, and Turkish troops were massed on the Servian frontier.

The Servian invasion was repulsed, and the Turkish forces entered Servia, carrying all before them. Then Russian auxiliaries began to arrive in Servia, first by ten, then by hundreds and thousands, so that a Russian army has now replaced a Servian one.

Sultan Mourad, the successor of Abdul Azis, proving himself to be incompetent to reign, was deposed.

The Turks were victorious, and public meetings, inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone, were held in many parts of England, accusing them of excessive cruelty in putting down the Bulgarian insurrection, the avowed object of which had been their extermination.

Various proposals were made for the purpose of rendering their victories of no effect, varying from the suggestion for Russia to occupy Bulgaria and Roumelia, with their fortresses, to that of garrisoning European Turkey with British troops, and sending Indian officers to manage all her internal arrangements.

The other Powers of Europe, and especially England and Russia, have demanded from the Porte a prolonged armistice, to enable the Servians to recover themselves, and to put the Russian *corps d'armee* now occupying Servia in a more satisfactory state as regards commissariat and munitions of war.

Up till very recently the Porte has refused to fall into this trap. The menaces which have been used towards it have not yet been published, but they must have been stringent, and the latest telegram—not as yet fully confirmed—is that the Sultan and his Council have consented to a six months' armistice.

The greatest discontent exists in the Ottoman Army in the field at the way they have been kept back and prevented from profiting by their victories. The greatest discontent prevails amongst the Mussulman population generally at the succour which they have been heavily taxed to send to the Bulgarians, amongst whom there existed a conspiracy to exterminate them.

This is the position at this moment.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S ARMS AND MOTTO.

(*Daily Post.*—Liverpool, Sept. 30.)

LORD BEACONSFIELD, we are told, has just applied to the Heralds' College for a grant of arms on occasion of his elevation to the peerage, and, of course, has not applied in vain. Perhaps it is hardly worth while to transfer to our columns the technical terms in which the new escutcheon is described. They would not convey much information to our readers' minds. Suffice it to say that there is the usual supply of lions and eagles and other heraldic beasts, and that some of them are gules and some argent, and some, all no doubt, strictly according to precedent. We are more interested in the motto which the Prime Minister has selected. Mottos are ticklish things; they should be apt, but not too apt, escaping from vague platitude on the one side, while not giving occasion for sarcastic sneer on the other. When Lord Brougham, elevated to the woolsack after a career of popular agitation, chose as his motto, "Pro Rege, lege, grege," he meant it to mean "For King, Law, People," and no doubt thought he had very happily adapted the old punning style of motto to his own case. But when an enemy perceived that "grege" could only mean "people," in a very free translation, and that "lego" might be taken as a verb, the unfortunate motto, "For King, read, mob," became a standing satire on its possessor. So Lord Beaconsfield's motto, "Forti nihil difficile"—"To the brave nothing is difficult"—will sound very differently according as it is interpreted of the present political juncture, or of the whole of his career. At this moment it simply means that obstinate resolution will carry him successfully through the storm of angry public opinion. He has only got to hold on till February, and he must win. If by that time peace has been declared, no matter on what terms, his obedient majority will not suffer his conduct to be gravely questioned. If, on the contrary, war is raging, he will be able to say that he did everything he could to prevent it, and to point out the inexpediency of swopping horses while crossing a stream. All he has to do is to be dogged now; to take counsel of no one but Lord Derby, who is evidently determined to follow his fortunes unreservedly; to be deaf alike to the remonstrances of friends and the taunts of enemies; to laugh at sentiment, and to deride humanity; or, if nothing else will do, to take refuge in courageous silence. Before the brave all difficulties vanish. But if this is the application of the motto to the political conduct of Lord Beaconsfield, it means something else and something better when it is made to describe the career of Mr. Disraeli. Even those who have least sympathey with his political opinions, and who cannot feel a very deep respect for his public character, cannot fail to admire the courage, the perseverance, the happy audacity, the versatile genius which have made him what he is. The circumstances of his descent, to which he owes the peculiar character of his abilities, were in other respects a signal hindrance to his political aspirations; and old and honourable as his ancestry may be, it remains one of the strangest things in the modern history of England that the son of a Hebrew *litterateur*, who has always been proud of his race should make himself at once the head of the aristocratic party of England and one of the most popular novelists of the day. For most men it would have sufficed that the last of these objects should have been made subservient to the first; but "Lothair," the most audacious of Mr. Disraeli's works, was written after he had been Prime Minister, and when no further brilliancy of notoriety was needful or possible to him. First to make a man a duke, and then to write a novel to laugh at him, has always seemed to us that very goal of audacity than which "the force of nature can no further go." Lord Beaconsfield has now probably laid down for ever Mr. Disraeli's light, sarcastic pen; we shall have no more Coningsbys or Sybils; and in the political world the commoner who has been twice Prime Minister and has earned an earldom can rise no higher. He sums up his career in the motto, "*Forti nihil difficile.*" Danton's was "*Toujours de l'audace.*" Either would suit our Premier.

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PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
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To

THE COMPILER OF THE

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY,

42, Meadow Street, Fort.

Sir,

I beg to request that you will send to the undermentioned address cop of the SECOND EDITION OF MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Address.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

To

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY;

℅ BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.